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fever, 1; pernicious fever, 2; paludic fever, 4; fever (without classification), 9; grippe, 3; enteric diseases, 2; tuberculosis, 4; grano de oro, 1; from all other causes, 18.

The case reported above as "grano de oro" is said by some physicians here to be anthrax; others claim that it is simply a local name for a carbunculous condition and does not present the characteristics of anthrax. The case was brought from a farm (Mongon) about 15 miles from here, and is said to have been caused by eating the meat of a cow which was diseased. I did not see the case. To-day I went to Mongon, in company with one of the physicians employed by the board of health. The stock on all the farms between here and the latter place had been herded by order of the board of health. We saw none the condition of which would arouse suspicion. We also inspected the houses on the route, about 20 in all. The only case of illness discovered was that of a child 8 years old, who had confluent smallpox. Everybody was vaccinated and the child removed to the lazaretto, together with all members of the family. It was impossible to trace the origin of this case, but the mother of the child said that the family came recently from Santa Elena, where I am told smallpox frequently appears. Santa Elena is a seaport town about eighteen hours distant from here, and is in the itinerary of the coasting steamers which ply between here and Ancon, Canal Zone.

During the week 2 vessels were fumigated, 20 passengers and 42 pieces of baggage inspected, 2 certificates of immunity, and 2 bills of health issued, as follows: November 19, steamship *Limari*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, taking 10 first-class and 10 steerage passengers from here. Two passengers from Callao disembarked and went into quarantine. Two stowaways—1 from Callao and 1 from Payta—were also on board. These were carried to Ancon. On the same date the steamship *Cuzco*, from New York via South American ports cleared for New York via other ports. No passengers. Both vessels were fumigated with sulphur.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, December 3, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from November 12 to 19, only one fresh case of plague was registered (and 1 death), viz: in the district of Tukh, Province Kalioubieh.

Aden.—According to a report dated November 22, plague has broken out in Aden.

Mauritius.—During the period from September 9 to October 13 there were registered on the island 101 cases of plague (with 82 deaths).

Cholera.

Russia.—Since the beginning of the epidemic on October 24, the total number of cholera cases registered in Erivan amounts to 254 (with 134 deaths). In three villages of the government district of Baku, 20 persons have died of cholera. In the government district of

Samara, in 12 villages there have occurred 64 cases of cholera. In the city of Zarizyn there have been registered 21 cholera cases (and 17 deaths).

In the Trans-Caspian district there were registered during the period from November 8 to 16, 3 fresh cases of plague in Serachs.

According to supplementary official reports, there have been registered in Baku between August 28 and November 13 a total number of 385 cases of cholera (with 211 deaths).

Turkey.—According to Official Bulletin No. 45 of November 21, there have been registered 84 new cases of cholera (and 63 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended November 19 was higher than it has been since the middle of September, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.4 per 1,000 of the population, and thus corresponded almost exactly with the rate for the same week of last year. Almost two-thirds of the large towns and cities of Germany showed more unfavorable health conditions than Berlin, the rate of mortality in the following places being considerably higher than that of this city, viz: Hamburg, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Magdeburg, Halle, Leipzig, Munich, Breslau, Danzig, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the death rate of the following cities was lower than the Berlin figure, namely: Dresden, Bremen, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Carlsruhe, Rixdorf (with 13.2), Charlottenburg (11.1), and Schöneberg (8.7). The number of deaths among children in the first year again showed a decrease as compared with the preceding week, so that the increased number of deaths occurred exclusively among the higher-age classes. The death rate of infants, 3.2 per year and 1,000, was lower than the Hamburg, Munich, and Leipzig figures. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed a decrease this week, causing 48 deaths (including 3 from influenza). Acute intestinal diseases showed no important variation, claiming 36 victims, while 8 persons succumbed to cholera. Furthermore, there were registered 84 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 40 deaths from cancer, 11 deaths from scarlet fever, 8 deaths from diphtheria, 4 deaths from measles, and 2 deaths from enteric fever. Finally, 3 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox mortality—Transactions of inspection service.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, November 26, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay city.

	Nov. 8.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.
Plague attacks	a 59	b 82	c 70
Plague deaths	52	75	57
Plague mortality per 1,000.	3.48	5.02	3.81
Smallpox deaths	2	7	2
Cholera deaths	0	1	0
Total deaths	609	638	635
Total mortality per 1,000	40.80	42.75	42.55

a Out of 59 attacks 3 were imported.

b Out of 82 attacks 6 were imported.

c Out of 70 attacks 5 were imported.